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Country programme document

Cambodia

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Cambodia is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $25,205,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $96,451,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2019 to 2023.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2018.

* E/ICEF/2018/19.
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Programme rationale

1. The UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2023 for Cambodia will be implemented during a period of ongoing economic and social transition, providing critical opportunities for and risks to the realization of child and adolescent rights.[1]

2. Cambodia has one of the youngest populations in south-east Asia, with a third of its 16 million people under the age of 15 years and a fifth between the ages of 15 and 24 years.[2] This dynamic and highly mobile population is poised to enter the work force and could be a major contributor to sustainable development and economic growth.

3. Nonetheless, adolescent girls and boys (10–19 years) remain at high risk for school drop-out, teenage pregnancy, child marriage, violence and child labour due to limited adolescent-friendly services and opportunities for participation.

4. Following more than two decades of strong economic growth, Cambodia attained lower-middle-income status in 2016,[3] with the gross national income per capita reaching $1,070.[4] Cambodia aims to achieve upper-middle-income country status by 2030 and high-income status by 2050.

5. While Cambodia achieved the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2009, today, around 4.5 million people risk falling back into poverty when socioeconomic and natural shocks occur. Multidimensional poverty has fallen less quickly than monetary poverty.[5] The recently adopted National Social Protection Policy Framework (2016–2025), which prioritizes cash transfers for pregnant women and children, provides a good opportunity for addressing poverty.

6. Due to improved tax collection and economic growth, total government revenue expanded from $1,244 million in 2007 to $6,087 million in 2017.[6] Accordingly, the budget allocation for social sectors in absolute terms has increased. However, in terms of share of the total budget, social sectors still receive similar amounts as previously. This shortfall undermines the expansion of social services necessary to cope with population growth needs.

7. Cambodia has achieved remarkable development in a short period. Between 1990 and 2016,[7] the under-5 mortality rate decreased from 116 per 1,000 live births to 31 per 1,000 live births; and infant mortality from 85 per 1,000 live births to 26 per 1,000 live births. Most infant deaths are neonatal, with 16 babies per 1,000 live births dying in the first month. Persistent geographical differences remain, with under-5 mortality rates ranging from 18 per 1,000 live births in Phnom Penh to 118 per 1,000 live births in Preah Vihear province.[8] The dramatically reduced maternal mortality ratio, from 472 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 170 per 100,000 in 2014[9] is associated with improved antenatal care, institutional deliveries and skilled birth attendance. Child and maternal mortality rates remain high in comparison with other countries in the region, with big geographical disparities due mainly to financial barriers to health services (60.3 per cent out-of-pocket expenditure, the highest in the

[1] Cited child deprivations and determinants are derived from *Updated Situation Analysis of Children and Women in Cambodia, 2017/2018* (UNICEF, 2018).
[2] United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, Key Findings and Advance Tables. Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP/248 (2017).
[3] Asian Development Bank, *Asian Development Outlook* (Mandaluyong City, Philippines, 2017).
[4] The human development index value for Cambodia was 0.563 in 2016, putting the country in the medium human development category at 143 of 188 countries and territories.
[5] Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis report, 2017. The national multidimensional child poverty rate was 48 per cent (rural: 54 per cent, urban: 12 per cent).
[6] Percentage of gross domestic product, Major Trends in Public Finance, Cambodia Ministry of Finance, 2017.
[7] UNICEF, *State of the World's Children 2017: Children in a Digital World* (New York, 2017).
[8] Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014.
[9] Ibid.

region)[10] and inferior quality public and private health services.

8. Malnutrition rates among children under 5 years of age are among the highest in the region, with 32 per cent stunted and 9 per cent severely stunted.[11] Diarrhoea prevalence, improper complementary feeding and poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) are among the main causes of the lack of progress, including in early childhood development (ECD). Disparity is evident, with 42 per cent of the poorest children stunted, compared with 19 per cent of the wealthiest children.[12]

9. Despite strengthened WASH systems at the national and subnational levels, Cambodia has amongst the highest rates of open defecation in the region,[13] with 8 in 10 of the poorest rural Cambodians still practising open defecation.[14] One in three rural Cambodians use water from non-improved drinking sources; around 7 in 10 pre-primary schools do not have WASH services;[15] and one in two rural health care facilities do not have sufficient water all year round.[16] Capital investment in rural WASH depends heavily upon development partners and household contributions.[17] [18] Despite improvements, gaps remain in knowledge about safe WASH practices, especially in rural areas.[19]

10. Notwithstanding a steady increase in early childhood education (ECE) enrolment, 60 per cent of children (50 per cent girls) aged 3 to 5 years are not enrolled in ECE,[20] with wide urban-rural disparities, with children with disabilities most affected. Key bottlenecks include the unavailability and inaccessibility of ECE facilities and a shortage of qualified teachers.

11. Net primary education enrolment increased from 82 per cent in 1997 to 93.5 per cent in the period 2016-2017 (93.9 per cent for girls). Children from poor rural families, those with disabilities and those from ethnic and linguistic minorities are less likely to complete primary school, and are sometimes even excluded from school. Lower secondary completion rates remain low, at 39.4 per cent for boys and 46 per cent for girls (2016-2017) due to early employment, migration and early marriage, especially among ethnic minorities. While the gender gap in lower secondary schools has narrowed, regional and wealth discrepancies are high. The quality of education is an ongoing concern, with many children at all levels of education not reaching age-appropriate learning standards due to malnutrition, limited parental support, non-inclusive teaching and learning and a shortage of qualified teachers.

12. Despite progress in stopping the rapid unregulated rise in the number of residential care institutions, the number of children in residential care, totalling 16,579 in 2015, is only now starting to decrease.[21] The reasons for families placing their children in residential care include poverty; the lack of social welfare support for vulnerable families, access to education and an operational child protection system; and orphanage tourism.

[10] National Health Accounts Report 2015.
[11] Ibid.
[12] See footnote 7.
[13] World Health Organization (WHO)-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), A snapshot of sanitation and hygiene in East Asia and the Pacific: 2017 regional analysis of UNICEF programme countries.
[14] WHO-UNICEF JMP, Cambodia country file 2017.
[15] WHO-UNICEF JMP, estimated based on Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Educational Management Information System (EMIS) data.
[16] Water Aid, WHO, UNICEF, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia Public health-care facilities assessment on water, sanitation and hygiene of five provinces in Cambodia (2017).
[17] World Bank Group, Cambodia Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Service Delivery Assessment (2015).
[18] WHO-UNICEF JMP, Cambodia country file, 2017.
[19] Ministry of Rural Development: National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices survey in 2016.
[20] Education Management Information Statistics, 2016/2017.
[21] Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation, Mapping of residential care facilities in and action plan for improving child care in Cambodia; Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia Programme inspection data, March, 2018.

13. More than half of children in Cambodia experience violence and abuse.[22] One in two children have experienced severe beating and 1 in 20 girls and boys have been sexually assaulted. The online sexual exploitation of children and trafficking and cross-border issues are growing challenges. More girls than boys are affected by sexual violence, teenage pregnancy, child marriage and trafficking, mainly due to social and cultural norms and practices and those regarding gender.

14. Following a 56 per cent decrease between 2010 and 2014, the number of children in prison has been steadily increasing, despite the Juvenile Justice Law (2016) specifying 14 years as the legal age of criminal responsibility in Cambodia. Underlying causes for this include an ongoing crackdown on drugs, modern-day slavery, in which children are forced to be drug couriers, insufficient training of police and limited diversion programmes.

15. While still largely rural, Cambodia is witnessing rapid urbanization. Projections suggest that by 2030, over a third of the country's population will reside in urban areas.[23] Failure by urban authorities to expand social service infrastructure to match increasing population will result in new dimensions of poverty, calling for a new set of solutions.

16. Migration is prevalent in Cambodia, with an estimated 4.2 million predominantly internal migrants, of which 8.3 per cent are adolescents between the ages of 10 and 19 years (31 per cent female, 27 per cent male). Migration poses opportunities and challenges for the migrants as well as for their families, especially children.

17. Cambodia, increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which threatens its poverty-reduction achievements, is classified as the eighth most at-risk country in the world due to a significant exposure to natural hazards and limitations in coping capacities.[24] The country continues to be affected by landmines and unexploded ordnance following the protracted civil war.

18. Principally because of slow progress in reducing gender gaps in political empowerment, economic participation and opportunity, Cambodia is ranked 99 out of 144 countries in the 2017 Global Gender Gap report. While there has been progress in reducing gaps in education attainment, health and survival, certain social and cultural norms, attitudes and practices remain challenges.

19. Children with disabilities are especially invisible in mainstream development programming, a situation compounded by a lack of quality data. There is a need for early detection, inclusive education and social protection.

20. The evaluation of the community preschools initiative from the previous country programme noted the need for an effective holistic approach that considered health, nutrition, education, care and safe water, sanitation and good hygiene as key levers for ECD. The global evaluation of the nutrition programme concluded that UNICEF was uniquely well-positioned in Cambodia to provide leadership and to leverage partnerships to reduce stunting through its expertise, trust and initiative in knowledge generation.

21. UNICEF has an extensive history of promoting child rights in Cambodia through its longstanding collaboration with the Government and donors; sustainable partnerships and alliances with civil society; equity focus; and humanitarian experience; and its role as a knowledge broker. UNICEF is uniquely positioned to leverage public and private resources to ensure universal coverage of social assistance programmes.

22. The priorities will be achieved through five interdependent programme components: (a) health and nutrition; (b) WASH; (c) education; (d) child protection; and (e) policy and public financing for children.

[22] Cambodia Violence against Children Survey, 2013.
[23] See footnote 7.
[24] World Economic Forum, *The Global Risks Report 2017, 12th Edition* (Geneva, 2017).

Programme priorities and partnerships

23. The vision guiding the country programme is to contribute to national efforts so that all girls and boys, especially the most disadvantaged, progressively fulfil their basic rights to survival, care, protection and participation to reach their full potential.

24. Cambodia has high levels of multidimensional child poverty, particularly in remote rural and urban poor areas. The programme will address key bottlenecks that hamper access to quality social services and their use, including the poor enforcement of policies, insufficient public budget allocations, inadequate and poorly skilled human resources, disability inclusion and gender and social norms.

25. To increase access to and the equitable utilization of basic services, social policies and strategies need to be adequately funded and effectively implemented, monitored and evaluated. Service providers' capacity and accountability need to be strengthened at all levels, and communities need to increasingly demand accountability from decision-makers.

26. The main assumption is that the Government will continuously increase public budget allocations and expenditures for social services and social assistance that targets disadvantaged children. Key risks include the weak enforcement of policies and plans to deliver services that meet high quality standards as well uncertainty about future official development assistance (ODA).

27. The programme is clearly aligned with the Government's draft Rectangular Strategy 4 and National Strategic Development Plan (2014–2018) midterm review priorities and other sector policies as well as with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021.

28. The country programme is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019–2023, which is focused on four priority areas: the expansion of socioeconomic opportunities; sustainable living; the management of urbanization; and participation and accountability.

29. The country programme will work on three levels: (a) upstream: national; (b) midstream: subnational (provincial and district); and (c) downstream: community (parents, caregivers, service providers, children and adolescents). The geographical focus will be on north-eastern Cambodia, where socioeconomic indicators are worse than national averages, particularly for ECD, and continued presence in north-western areas, particularly for child protection and education.

30. UNICEF will expand gender-responsive interventions, such as scholarships to promote girls' education; menstrual hygiene management; the prevention of child marriage and teenage pregnancy; and male involvement in antenatal and child care, and will collect sex-disaggregated data where possible. The intergenerational transmission of violence against women and children will require a sharpened focus on preventing such violence.

31. The country programme will prioritize investment for in-depth knowledge and evidence generation and the use of disaggregated data on emerging and cross-cutting issues to better address the needs of children and adolescents in rural and urban areas, linked to ongoing discussions around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

32. The programme will prioritize working with and for adolescents on positive discipline; child marriage and teenage pregnancy; relevant learning outcomes and skills development; vocational training; empowerment; and participation. Social and digital media will engage young women and men, providing them with the knowledge and platforms for participation the breaking of gender-related barriers.

33. The country programme will be implemented through five interrelated programme outcomes in partnership with the Government and civil society organizations (CSOs).

Health and nutrition

34. The health and nutrition component is aimed at ensuring that adolescents, pregnant women, mothers, newborns and children under the age of 5 years have increased equitable access to and use of quality health and nutrition services, especially in north-eastern Cambodia among ethnic minorities and the urban poor, including in emergencies.

35. UNICEF will support the National Health Strategic Plan III (2016–2020), which articulates the Government's commitment to the goal of universal health coverage and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. It will also support the 2014–2020 fast-track road map for improving nutrition and the midterm evaluation of the 2017 national strategy for food security and nutrition (2014–2018).

36. The programme will prioritize greater alignment between policy, planning and national budgeting for high-impact health and nutrition interventions. It will support a legislative framework and effective policy enactment and enforcement. New policies will be developed regarding alcohol and cigarette purchase by minors; non-communicable diseases, including overweight prevention through possible sugar taxes, legislation on marketing and other food-policy initiatives that acknowledge the increasingly urban context in which Cambodians live. Regarding adolescent health and nutrition, strengthening the capacity of health professionals to respond to the health consequences of violence is an emerging component that will be developed and will include linkages with education and child protection programmes.

37. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Health will ensure that accountability systems and mechanisms are enhanced to equitably support high impact maternal and neonatal child health (MNCH) and nutrition interventions. This will be complemented by broadening collaboration with provincial departments for industry and handicraft to ensure the proper enforcement of legislation for food fortification and other food policies. More private-sector partnerships to improve the quality and pro-poor coverage of key MNCH and nutrition services will also be established.

38. UNICEF will support the strengthening of the capacity of service providers to deliver equitable quality and accessible essential adolescent, maternal and newborn care services, including nutrition, especially in north-eastern provinces and during emergencies. The capacity of families, communities and service providers will be enhanced to promote positive health and nutrition norms and behaviours among adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, men and communities.

39. The programme will continue to prioritize local authority engagement and improved accountability to ensure individual and communal buy-in and demand for adolescent, MNCH and nutrition services.

40. An evaluation of the integrated early childhood development (IECD) approach in the north-eastern provinces will be prioritized to provide key lessons learned for future IECD programming.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

41. The WASH component will contribute to ensuring that underserved children in remote north-eastern provinces and those in areas of high risk for arsenic in drinking water equitably use safer water and practice safer sanitation and hygiene, including during humanitarian situations, allowing children to live in a safer and cleaner environment and benefit from WASH-related health, nutrition and socioeconomic outcomes.

42. The WASH component will support the achievement of the national vision of universal access to WASH by 2025. Barriers to WASH progress for children include insufficient national budget allocations; limitations in decentralized coordination; insufficient data use; inequitable rural sanitation; and insufficient climate resilience and quality control. These will be addressed by strengthening national budgeting, regulatory, data and coordination systems;

providing catalytic support for continued efforts to reach an open-defecation free Cambodia by 2025; and modelling data-led, context-based, climate-resilient, pro-poor, accessible, child-sensitive and gender-inclusive WASH.

43. UNICEF will advocate for increased public funding for affordable sanitation and water supply; innovation and partnerships on climate-resilient sanitation and water supply; strengthening community, market and finance-based approaches to total sanitation to address open defecation; technical assistance to support the provision of disability accessible and age-appropriate WASH facilities in communities and schools; improved menstrual hygiene management facilities in schools; and better WASH in health facilities. Convergence with ECD programming, especially in the north-eastern provinces, will be strengthened.

Education

44. The education component will contribute to ensuring that girls and boys, including adolescents, especially the most disadvantaged, acquire knowledge and skills in an inclusive, equitable, safe, relevant and quality learning environment to complete pre-primary and primary education and to transition to lower secondary education.

45. UNICEF will provide technical support to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport at all levels to plan, execute and monitor results-based, gender-sensitive plans and budgets, in alignment with its Education Strategic Plan (2016–2018). This will help to address key bottlenecks, including a shortage of qualified teachers, especially for ECE and for children with disabilities; and weak classroom management capacity of school directors and teachers, including for positive discipline. UNICEF will seek to improve the capacity of preschool, primary and lower secondary school personnel to deliver inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality education services. The organization will support scholarships, better learning environments and accelerated learning, to return children to formal education and to assist them to stay in school, and will assist communities to demand accountability from local education administrators and service providers.

46. To minimize the impact on learning of natural disasters, UNICEF will build capacity in emergency preparedness and response within the education sector, including at the subnational and school levels.

47. Through its Education Sector Working Group and Joint Technical Working Group for education leadership roles, UNICEF will influence medium-term sector plans, such as the new medium-term Education Strategic Plan (2019–2023) and the Capacity Development Master Plan (2019–2023), coupled with the harmonization of the Joint Sector Review and the annual National Education Congress.

Child protection

48. The child protection component is aimed at ensuring that girls and boys, including adolescents, living with families and outside of family care are increasingly free from violence and the threat of violence in their homes, schools, communities and institutions.

49. The programme will strengthen the policies of Cambodia and the national child protection system so that the most marginalized children and adolescents progressively benefit from effective and inclusive child protection services, improved policies and laws and increased funding for child protection.

50. The programme is well aligned to the Government's development priorities and builds on the recent national frameworks for child protection, which include: the Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children 2017–2021; the Action Plan for improving childcare by safely returning 30 per cent of children in residential care to their families 2016–2018; Juvenile Justice law 2016; the National Plan to Suppress Human

Trafficking 2017–2021; and Subdecree 34 on the transfer of key child protection functions to the subnational level.

51. UNICEF will support Government agencies and CSOs to strengthen parenting practices by innovating and taking initiatives to scale, including the Positive Discipline in Schools and Positive Parenting programmes; the roll-out of a clinical handbook for health professionals to identify and treat violence against children; and Cambodia PROTECT, a communications strategy to end violence against children and unnecessary family separation. UNICEF will support the design and roll-out of child- and family-friendly fostering and adoption guidelines and programmes and the oversight and regulation of residential institutions as part of larger efforts to strengthen systems and services for children outside of family care, including children in street situations and those at risk of trafficking and online sexual exploitation. UNICEF will work with multi-faith religious leaders through Cambodia PROTECT to address social norms and behaviours that put children at risk, including the implementation of a child safeguarding policy in all pagodas. UNICEF will also improve the capacity of the social service workforce to identify vulnerable children and women and provide prevention and response services in all districts, prioritizing poor urban and rural communities. Technical assistance and funding will be given to justice sector agencies to enable them to gain further knowledge, resources and authority to apply principles of child-friendly justice and juvenile crime prevention, while also supporting communities to demand and support legal protection for victims and alternatives to detention.

Policy and public financing for children

52. The policy and public financing component is aimed at ensuring that more children and adolescents in Cambodia, including the most disadvantaged, benefit from effective social services and a child-sensitive social protection system.

53. The component is aimed at removing the bottlenecks driving multidimensional child poverty by contributing to: (a) the implementation of the National Social Protection Policy Framework 2016–2025 by providing technical support for the design and implementation of gender-sensitive and equity-focused social protection programmes with increased coverage; (b) the provision of technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, social ministries and subnational administrations for the improved quality of programme budget formulation and execution for social services and social protection programmes; and (c) capacity development of line ministries and subnational administrations to effectively monitor and evaluate policy, programme and budget implementation and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

54. The cross-sectoral nature of this component will bring together current capacities in the country office in the areas of health and nutrition, WASH, education and child protection, contributing to the achievement of broader UNICEF programme results.

Programme effectiveness

55. The programme effectiveness component ensures that the country programme is efficiently designed, monitored, managed, evaluated and supported to meet quality programming standards in achieving results. The component includes cross-sectoral support for ECD; gender; communication for development; emergency preparedness and response; disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; public advocacy, external communications and partnerships; planning, monitoring and evaluation; and supply, logistics and other operational support. The component facilitates the UNICEF country presence, enhancing the effectiveness of programmes at the subnational and national levels and promoting engagement with local government and non-State actors.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health and nutrition	4 524	11 477	16 001
WASH	2 307	10 711	13 018
Education	2 389	53 143	55 532
Child protection	3 600	19 200	22 800
Policy and public finance for children	6 136	1 282	7 418
Programme effectiveness	6 249	638	6 887
Total	**25 205**	**96 451**	**121 656**

Programme and risk management

56. The Ministry of Planning is the main coordinating body providing strategic direction for government cooperation with UNICEF. Through agreed work plans, UNICEF will work with relevant ministries at the national and subnational levels to ensure efficient and effective programme implementation, monitoring and reporting through midyear and annual reviews. An annual review of the UNDAF strategic management and achievements, clearly showing UNICEF contributions, will be undertaken.

57. A significant risk to the country programme formulation and implementation is that resources for long-term investments in children are reduced due to the continuing rapid decline in ODA; a slow-down in economic growth; low domestic tax revenue; corruption; a stalled decentralization process; and a reduced focus on integrated systems and social policies targeting the most vulnerable.

58. Key mitigation strategies will include an increased focus on social development and social protection as part of the national Rectangular Strategy 4, the National Social Protection Policy Framework (2016–2025) and sector policies and Cambodia Sustainable Development Goal localization. Additionally, UNICEF will strengthen communication and evidence-based advocacy with all stakeholders. Financial risks will be monitored through regular reviews of performance targets and risks and the strengthening of the harmonized approach to cash transfers assurance activities.

59. Cambodia continues to face natural and human-caused disasters. UNICEF will support the Government in risk-informed programming to strengthen coping and adaptive capacities. UNICEF will also support the operationalization of the national social protection policy framework to ensure community resilience to social, economic and natural shocks.

60. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

61. The results and resources framework forms the basis for monitoring programme results, supported by the costed evaluation plan for research, impact monitoring and evaluation. UNICEF monitors results for children through annual management plans, section work plans,

regular review meetings with implementing partners to assess progress, constraints and risks in the achievement of results and takes corrective measures to address identified bottlenecks, feeding into the results assessment module and country office annual report.

62. UNICEF, together with other United Nations agencies, will provide technical assistance to the strengthening of existing (health and education) and new (child protection and WASH) sector information systems to ensure the timely generation, analysis and use of reliable information at the national and subnational levels to plan and monitor country programme results, National Social Protection Policy Framework and Sustainable Development Goal targets. UNICEF will continue to strengthen the national monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Government and non-governmental organizations by promoting the use of real-time approaches and helping to strengthen the links between monitoring findings and sector reviews and feeding into the development of new policies and strategies in a more systematic way.

63. A midterm review will be conducted to inform necessary strategic shifts commensurate with the changing programme environment. The eTools platform will be deployed to strengthen work planning, partnership management and monitoring for results. Current support towards innovative, real-time data collection (e.g., digital monitoring of residential care institutions, child-friendly standards in education and an IECD longitudinal study) will continue to identify and address bottlenecks to children's access to social services.

64. For humanitarian action, UNICEF uses routine programme monitoring data from the Government and partners to complete country office humanitarian performance monitoring and situation reports in the event of large-scale emergencies.

65. A gender review of the country programme is planned for 2018. The results will optimize ways in which gender is mainstreamed across programme areas and identify where targeted interventions are required.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Cambodia — UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2019–2023

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 6, 7, 18, 24, 27 and 28 **National priorities:** Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16–18 (Mine Action) Rectangular Strategy 4 (2019–2023) and National Social Protection Policy Framework 2019–2023 (*under development*)
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Four priority areas: expanding socioeconomic opportunities; sustainable living; managing urbanization; and participation and accountability. **Outcome indicators measuring change that reflect UNICEF contribution** (*under development)*
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2018–2021 Goal Areas: 1– 5

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2023 pregnant women, mothers, newborns and children under the age of 5 years have increased equitable access to and the use of quality health and nutrition services, especially in the north-eastern provinces and among marginalized groups, including during emergencies.	Number of boys and girls with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment by sex and age (national) B: 0 T: TBD	Ministry of Health National Nutrition Programme database	1.Strengthened accountability systems and frameworks to support the implementation of high-impact maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) and nutrition interventions 2. Strengthened capacity to deliver equitable gender-responsive quality and accessible essential MNCH and nutrition services 3. Strengthened capacity to promote safe health and nutrition behaviours and practices	Ministries of Health; Planning; Industry and Handicraft United Nations agencies, GAVI Alliance, Scaling Up Nutrition	4 524	11 477	16 001
	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel in the north-east province of Kratie B: 62.2% T: 85%	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, Household Income Survey, programme monitoring					
2. By 2023, underserved children equitably use safe water and practise safe sanitation and hygiene, including during humanitarian situations.	Proportion of people in rural areas who use household toilets B: 46% T: 79.8%	World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)	1. Strengthened capacity to plan, coordinate and monitor inclusive, quality, child-focused water, sanitation and hygiene services	Ministries of Rural Development; Health; Education; Industry and Handicraft Non-governmental	2 307	10 711	13 018

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UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
	Proportion of rural schools and health-care facilities with a functional water supply and sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities B: 38% T: 76.8%	WHO/UNICEF JMP	2. Strengthened capacity to implement programmes to increase equitable access to basic sanitation and hygiene 3. Strengthened capacity to implement programmes to increase equitable access to safe and climate-resilient water supply	organizations (NGOs); private sector; Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All; World Bank Group; Department for International Development; Asian Development Bank (ADB); Global Sanitation Fund			
3. By 2023, girls and boys, particularly the rural and urban poor, have increased access to inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality early childhood and basic education that promotes lifelong learning, including in emergencies.	Net enrolment of children (3–5 years) in early childhood education B: 40.90% (2016/2017) T: Education Strategic Plan targets TBC in 2018/2019	National Early Childhood Development Action Plan results framework, Educational Management Information System	1. Enhanced capacity to plan, execute and monitor results-based plans and budgets 2. Enhanced capacity to deliver gender-responsive equitable, inclusive, relevant and quality education 3. Increased capacity to demand accountability and relevant and quality education services	Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport; Economy and Finance; Interior; Cults and Religion; Women's Affairs European Union, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Global Partnerships for Education, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Institute for Statistics, World Bank Group, United States Agency for International Development, NGO Education Partnership of Cambodia, Voluntary Service Overseas, CARE International	2 389	53 143	55 532
	Results of the standardized national learning assessment for boys and girls (grades 3, 6 and 8) B: Grade 3: Khmer – 35.2%, mathematics – 41% (2015); Grade 6: Khmer – 52%, mathematics – 48.3% (2016) T: Grades 3,6 and 8 – TBC	Education Quality Assurance Department reports					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2023, girls and boys including adolescents, living with families and outside of family care are increasingly free from violence and exploitation and from the threat of violence and exploitation in their homes, schools and communities and in institutions, including during humanitarian situations.	Number of boys and girls, including adolescents, who have experienced violence reached by health, social or justice/law enforcement services B: 24,000 boys and girls T: 54,000 boys and girls	Ministries of Women's Affairs and Social Affairs; and Partnership Programme for the Protection of Children (3PC) progress reports Child Protection Management Information System	1. Strengthened capacity to formulate and implement child protection institutional and legal frameworks 2. Strengthened capacity to provide prevention and response child protection services 3. Strengthened capacity to implement at scale Positive Discipline, Positive Parenting and PROTECT child protection programmes	Ministries of Women's Affairs; Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Interior; Justice; Health; Planning; Education, Youth and Sport 3PC, Open Institute, International Social Service, Children's Rights International, Legal Aid of Cambodia, Court of Appeal	3 600	19 200	22 800
	Percentage of boys and girls in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who are subject to a diversion order B: 0% T: 30%	Ministry of the Interior report					
5. By 2023, children and adolescents, including the most disadvantaged, benefit from effective social services and a child-sensitive social protection system.	Number of children benefiting from government-financed cash transfer programmes B: 6,024 (female: 2,767; children with disabilities: 464 – disability allowance); 164,929 (92,147 girls) – scholarship (2017) T: 30,000 – disability allowance; 200,000 – scholarship	Ministries of Education, Youth and Sport and Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation reports	1. Strengthened capacity to design gender-sensitive and equity-focused social protection programmes 2. Strengthened capacity for programme-based budget formulation, execution, monitoring and reporting 3. Strengthened capacity to formulate policies and plans to address multidimensional child poverty, with sound monitoring and evaluation systems	Ministries of Economy and Finance; Planning; Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation; Interior; Education, Youth and Sport National Committee for Democratic Development, National Social Protection Council, International Labour Organization, World Food Programme, World Bank Group, ADB, European Union, SIDA, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	6 136	1 282	7 418
	Proportion of national government non-wage recurrent budget allocated for programmes directly linked to multidimensional child poverty B: 3.5% (2017) T: 7% (2023)	Ministry of Economy and Finance programme budget book 2017					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
6. The country programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality results-based management standards and achieve results for children.	Proportion of evaluation recommendations implemented, closed and reported within 12 months of uploading B: 0 T: 100%	Evaluation Management Response Database	UNICEF staff and partners are provided the guidance, tools and resources to: (a) effectively plan, monitor and evaluate programmes; (b) effectively communicate, advocate and develop partnerships regarding child rights issues with stakeholders; and (c) apply strategies to address cross-cutting issues related to child rights.		6 249	638	6 887
	Digital engagement and total number of followers B: Engagement – 500,000; followers – 100,000 T: Engagement – 500,000 annually; followers – 200,000	Digital metrics					
Total resources					**25 205**	**96 451**	**121 656**